

THE NORTH POLE IS REACHED AT LAST

WOULD PUT END TO ARCTIC FAD

Rear Admiral Melville Says This Would Be One Result of Discovery.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., resident, who conducted several expeditions into the Arctic regions, was inclined to discredit the report from Copenhagen that the North Pole had been discovered by Dr. Cook.

"I did not know that Dr. Cook had an outfit available for that purpose," he said, "and I don't think the report can be true. Dr. Cook has been wandering in those parts for some time. It is just possible that the story originated from some Danish skipper who has just returned from the north."

When asked what would be the value of the discovery, if the authenticity of the report was confirmed, Admiral Melville said:

"For one thing it would put an end to the Arctic fad. The only use to which the discovery could be put would be of a scientific nature."

DR. COOK'S OWN STORY OF TRIP TO THE NORTH POLE

Continued from Page 1.

"up in our snow houses, eating dried beef and drinking hot tea, there were some animal comforts occasionally to be gained."

"For several days after sight of known land was lost the overcast sky prevented an accurate determination of our position. On March 30 the horizon was partly cleared and new land was discovered. Our observations gave our position as latitude 84.4, longitude 56.36. There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploring the coast. Here we saw the last signs of solid earth; beyond, there was nothing stable to be seen."

"We advanced steadily over the monotony of the moving sea ice and now found ourselves beyond the range of all life—neither footprints of bears nor the hollow holes of seals were seen. Even the microscopic creatures of the deep were no longer under us. The maddening influence of the shifting desert of frost became almost insupportable in the daily routine. The surface of the pack offered less and less trouble, and the weather improved, but there still remained the life-sapping wind, which drove despair to its lowest recess."

"Extreme cold compelled physical activity. Thus, for the next day, our weary legs spread over big distances. Incidents and positions were recorded, but adventure was promptly forgotten in the next day's efforts. The night of April 7 was made noticeable by seeing the sun at midnight over the north horizon. On the same day, but the double-day's glitter infused quite an incentive into our efforts. Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 94.2."

"In spite of what seemed long marches, we advanced but little over a hundred miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists and turns, and the pressure of lines and high ice fields. A very old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to remain in the path of our march. The extended marches and the long hours for traveling were no longer possible. We were now about 200 miles from the pole, and sledge loads were reaching the limit of what could be carried. One of the hungry survivors, until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed no longer any possibility of man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves."

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining 14 seconds and made a few final observations. I told Tukishook and Ahwelsch (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the 'great nail.' Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 38 centigrade, barometer 29.83; latitude 90; as for longitude it was nothing."

"Although crazy with joy, our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth, had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries? There was no ground, only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony."

"On April 23 we started on our return."

HOW HE WOULD HAVE SPLIT.

(Washington Star.)

Homer Cummings, the Connecticut member of the Democratic national committee, who was in charge of the eastern speakers' bureau in the 1908 campaign, is a rattling good story teller, and one day at the Hoffman house, with Senator Culberson, Colonel Johnston of the Houston Post, Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee and several other well-known Democrats as listeners, he told of a Celtic friend of his in Stamford who came to him some years before in a presidential campaign and said:

"Homer, I'm going to try voting the Republican ticket this year. I'm going to vote for Blaine all right, but whisper (as he got close to Mr. Cummings' ear) I'm going to cut the divide out of Logan."

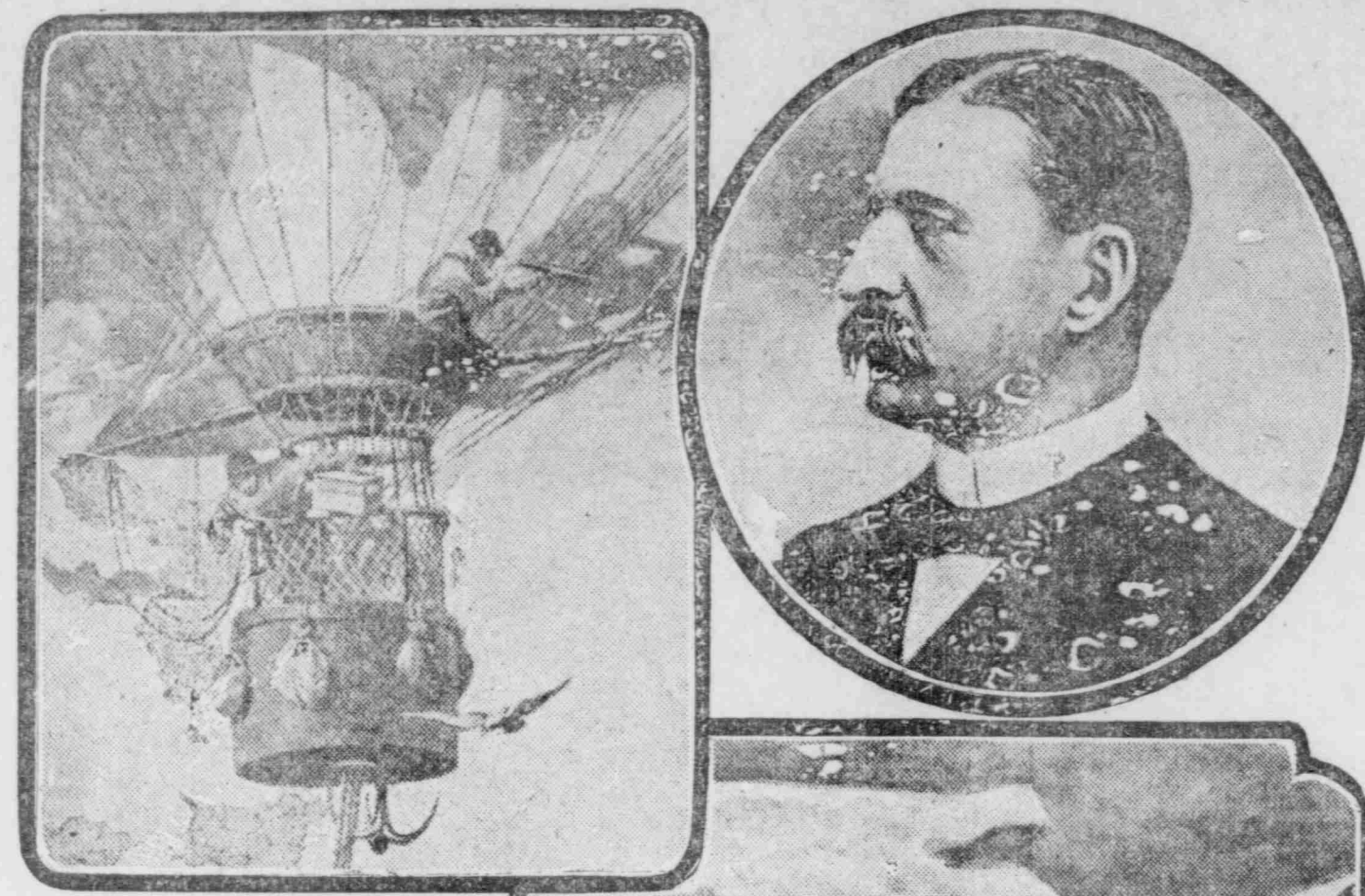
"Well, now, that's a surprise, Jerry, for I thought you were a rock-ribbed Democrat," said Cummings.

"And I am," said Jerry, "but I like Jim Blaine, for he's part Irish, so I want to do what I can for him. I'm going to vote for Blaine all right, but whisper (as he got close to Mr. Cummings' ear) I'm going to cut the divide out of Logan."

FLOATING A VOICE.

(London Chronicle.)

Floating a young lady's voice as a limited-liability company sounds somewhat Gilbertian, yet it has actually been done in Australia. A syndicate with a capital of £1,000 in 21 shares has been formed to send a young lady with a remarkable voice to be trained by Mme. Marchesi in Paris. She has entered into an engagement to give on her return a series of concerts in the principal Australian cities under the direction of the syndicate, whose members hope and expect in this way to get their capital back plus a substantial dividend.



COOK BACKERS HAVE NO WORD

Last Information From Explorer Was Received in March, 1908.

New York, Sept. 1.—Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins, chairman of the committee that organized the relief expedition sent out for Dr. Cook, said today that no news of any kind regarding the explorer had reached his friends and backers in the Arctic and the Explorers' club here since March 7, 1908, when Dr. Cook started inland from Etah, Greenland. The committee of which Dr. Stebbins is chairman, was organized several months ago. It raised a fund, which was added to that used in equipping the schooner Jeanette, which sailed from St. Johns, N. F., two weeks ago, with the combined purpose of taking supplies to Commander Robert E. Peary, and bringing back Dr. Cook and another explorer, Harry Whitney, if they could be found.

SCIENTISTS SHOW INTEREST IN REPORTS

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science at its final meeting today showed great interest in the report that Dr. Cook had reached the North Pole. Colonel Sir Duncan Johnston, president of the geographical section, declared the expedition would be of the highest scientific value, if scientific observations were made by qualified men. C. H. Chisholm, professor of geography at Edinburgh university, said that the discovery of the geographical position of the pole would be among the most valuable results of the discovery.

EXPLORERS ALL MUCH PLEASED

New York, Sept. 1.—Other explorers now in New York added their tribute to Dr. Cook's achievement. Anthony Fial, author of "Fighting the Polar Ice," who has made two trips to the Arctic regions, said: "Dr. Cook well deserves the honor he has won and I am heartily glad that his efforts have been successful."

Evelyn B. Baldwin, organizer of the Baldwin-Zeeler polar expedition, was inclined to await fuller reports from Dr. Cook before giving full credence to the report. "The task of reaching the pole is stupendous, and the method of accomplishing it deserves great credit," she said.

WILES OF THE SPECULATOR.

(Strand.)

Daniel Drew, a Wall street speculator, was at one time (1865) the richest man in the United States. Worth, it is said, \$3,000,000. Drew began life as a cattle drover, never altered his attire, but still dressed in the slovenly clothes of his cat-droving days. Like Vanderbilt, Drew was absolutely uneducated. He pronounced the word shares "sheers," and Vanderbilt spelled better "boyler." Neither man believed in books, keeping all their gigantic accounts in their heads, and Drew's speculations were colossal.

Of his methods of making money the following anecdote will afford an excellent idea.

One evening he entered a club in which were assembled a number of men of the financial world. Old Daniel ran in, as if to look for some important stock broker, and then ran out again.

"Guess Dan'll have some points," said one.

"He's on the scoop," said a second.

"It would be worth a few million dollars to know what's in Uncle Daniel's head," said a third.

Drew re-entered the room more excited than he left it. Carelessly pulling a large pocket handkerchief out of his pocket to wipe his forehead, he drew with it a mass of white papers, which he flung to the floor, apparently unseen by him. Then he hurriedly departed. A rush was made for the papers, which were found to be a mass of scribbles and meaningless words. Written in his own handwriting, the following ominous words: "Buy me all the Oshkosh stock you can, at any price you can get it below par."

Here was news indeed. All thought that particular stock was already too high; this accidental discovery, they showed they were wrong. Some new move was, no doubt, imminent; not a moment was to be lost. All those present joined, and the first thing the following morning purchased 30,000 shares from a broker whom old Drew had in wait for them, and he scooped in an enormous profit.

ENSHRINED IN HIS HEART.

(New York Sun.)

For many years old Colonel Lee resided in Ninth street, New York, near the Hotel St. Denis. He is still remembered by hundreds of New Yorkers for his bright manner and happy, art remarks.

When the project for erecting an equestrian statue to General Washington in Union Square was proposed, Colonel Lee was intrusted with one of the subscription papers for circulation. Shortly after receiving it he approached a well-known citizen and asked for a subscription. But the citizen declined to subscribe, stating in a rather pompous manner:

"I do not consider, sir, that there is any



Dr. Andree, the celebrated explorer, the balloon in which he attempted to reach the pole, and the place where he met his death.

TRIBUTE TO THE EXPLORER FROM PEARY CLUB OFFICER

New York, Sept. 1.—"Single-handed and alone, Dr. Cook has apparently accomplished what hundreds of more experienced and better equipped explorers have been trying for in vain for years," was the comment of Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, and an intimate friend of Dr. Cook.

"Beside men like Peary," continued Mr. Bridgman, who has himself taken a large part in several Arctic explorations during the last fifteen years, "Cook is a comparative amateur. He went north merely as the surgeon of an expedition, and was left behind with a small store of supplies at his own request."

"He appears to have waited a favorable time and then, when things looked right, he pushed northward, accompanied only by two Eskimoes, depending for his supplies largely on the small amount of canned goods he could carry and the musk oxen, which he probably ascertained were plentiful along the route he planned to take."

Lays in Provisions.

"According to his last letters, he must have, about Feb. 21, 1908, crossed to Ellesmereland, he reached Cape Thomas Hubbard. There he may have waited a few days and laid in a stock of fresh meat. Finally, when all was ready on March 17, he took his two trusty

Esquimaux servants and started on his risky dash over the polar ice—500 miles to the ultimate north."

"He reached the pole, the dispatches tell us, on April 21, averaging in the neighborhood of fifteen miles a day. If he traveled in a straight line, and making a fair higher average if—as is likely—he was compelled to go in a roundabout way."

"From the time of his arrival until today we have little but guesswork on which to form any theory as to the movements of Cook. There are some long gaps of time to be accounted for in Dr. Cook's movements, but anyone who has ever been in the north can readily realize that there are a thousand and one things which might have delayed him. It is rather remarkable that Dr. Cook did not cable to his friends in America the news of his accomplishment."

"That the captain of the Danish steamer was the first to report the news is not particularly remarkable, as the captain is a government official, and would be expected to send the news of the achievement to his superiors."

"Dr. Cook's great achievement fills me with delight, and I rejoice in his success. I always believed that Cook would succeed if it were possible, as he has impressed me as being full of force, courage and determination. Hurrah for this magnificent American success and brave Cook."

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GREELEY SAYS ALL RECORDS BROKEN

One-Time Leader of Polar Expedition Praises Dr. Cook.

Conway Center, N. H., Sept. 1.—"The most extraordinary feat in polar exploration," was the appraisal of Dr. Cook's exploit by General Adolphus W. Greeley, commander of the Lady Franklin bay international polar expedition from the United States in 1884, when informed tonight of Cook's success.

"Dr. Cook's achievement reported by the Danish colonial office," said General Greeley, "must be viewed as the most extraordinary feat in polar exploration. He was practically without what previously had been considered to have been an indispensable equipment for extensive polar travel."

"The attainment of the north geographical pole by an American is an accomplishment that merits the highest possible acknowledgment and consideration by the American people. As one who once beat the record, I offer my heartiest congratulations."

General Greeley's party reached 83 degrees 21 minutes north, thus proceeding further toward that much-sought-for point than had previously been attained. Before they reached this country again their numbers had been reduced by death to seven. At Cape Sabine the survivors were rescued by a relief expedition under Commodore, now Rear Admiral, Winfield S. Schley, retired.

LONE SURVIVOR IS PLEASED AT NEWS

Expression From Last Man of Famous Elisha Kent Kane Expedition.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—Amos Bonsall, the only survivor of the Elisha Kent Kane North Pole expedition that left this city in 1852, only to meet disaster at a point estimated at seven hundred miles short of the goal, was intensely interested in the report of the success of Dr. Cook's expedition.

"I shall believe that Dr. Cook has discovered the pole until contrary is proved," said Mr. Bonsall today, "for I have always felt that an American would do it. I think the extraordinary pluck manifested by Dr. Cook in this regard. He went north practically on his own hook."

"Of course Dr. Cook will bring back material evidence of the discovery or he will be able to give convincing data. Otherwise scientific men will be inclined to question the claims."

"The rigors of that region are such that it is almost impossible to conceive of human beings surviving at all. It is always has been a question of endurance and little else, of a willingness to endure things that the average mortal has no conception of."

ADMIRAL SCHLEY IS DELIGHTED AT NEWS

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RIVAL SAYS KIND WORDS OF COOK

Lieut. Shackleton, Who Recently Failed, Expresses His Pleasure.

London, Sept. 1.—Lieutenant Ernest Shackleton in a special article contributed to a morning newspaper, says: "I have very recent recollections of the leadership of the struggle in ice-bound regions. I can realize the efforts Dr. Cook's feat costs and feel a personal pleasure that has been crowned with success. The attainment of either pole will stop the fitting out of expeditions designed solely to reach the pole, but after the poles have been reached scientific expeditions will continue to explore the polar regions which, apart from the poles themselves, will remain a vast field for scientific study and research."

A dispatch from Lerwick to the Times says it is stated there that Dr. Cook has reached the magnetic pole. In an editorial the Times says that such a claim is, prima facie, not likely to mislead the world over his achievements.

"When he telegraphed his wife 'successful' and to the director of the Belgium observatory that he has reached the pole, we are bound to accept the statement as serious," says the editorial. "If by any chance further investigation showed that he had been mistaken in his latitude and that he had not quite reached the mysterious spot for which Peary, Nansen and Wellman have striven vainly, there would be reaction of opinion that even the most hardened explorer would shrink from facing."

HONOR GOES TO AMERICAN

Continued from Page 1.

This vessel, the schooner Jeanette, left St. Johns, N. F., about two weeks ago with the double purpose of searching for Dr. Cook and taking supplies to Commander Peary.

Dr. Cook's message was dated at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, the first available point of transmission in the regular steamship course between Greenland ports and Copenhagen, whither he is bound. It is supposed the message was sent primarily to assure his wife of his safety and not to apprise the world of his discovery.

CANNOT FIND MRS. COOK.

Portland, Me., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Frederick Cook, wife of the Arctic explorer, has been spending the summer at South Harpswell. Yesterday she came here to visit a friend. It has been impossible up to late tonight to find her.

A telegram from Copenhagen and scores of telegrams were held at Brunswick by Mrs. Cook.

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